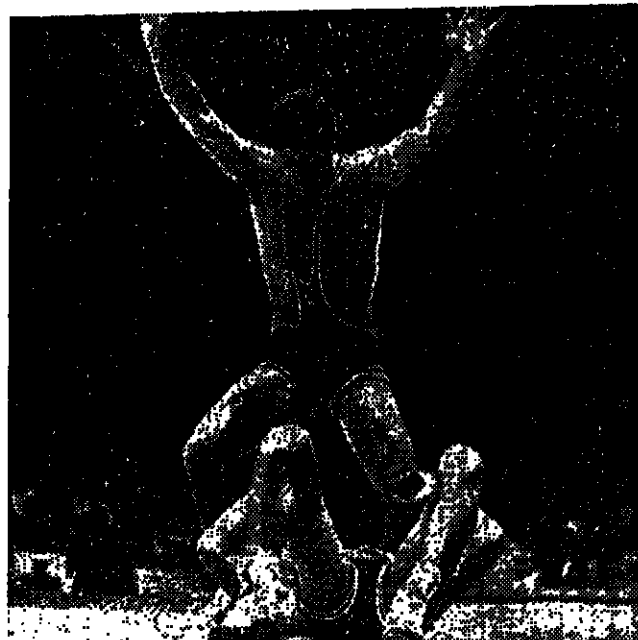


SPORTS

A triumph for the USSR

The Soviet Union made a repeat performance of its triumph in world free style wrestling championship, this time at home, picking up seven golds, two silvers (one more than last year) as well as a bronze. This is a huge success considering the fact that fairly inexperienced players made up the better half of the squad.

The Soviet champions were Viktor Alexeyev, from Krasnoyarsk, in the under-62 kg division, Arsen Fadzyayev (under 68) and Aslan Khadarov (under 100), both from Tashkent, and Leningrader Pyotr Nanyev (under 90 kg). 1980 Olympic winner Sergei Beloglazov, from Kiev (under 57), Tolmuraz Dzayev, from Ordzhonikidze (under 82 kg), and Muscovite Salmen Khassimkov (over 100 kg) defended their titles. Alexander Dorzhu, from Kyryl (under 48), and Taram Magomedov, from the Moscow Region (under 74), won silver awards, with Anatoly Beloglazov, from Kiev, finishing in third place in the under-52 kg division.



Arsen Fadzyayev of the USSR wins the world title after topping an opponent.

There was not a single Soviet entrant who failed to win an award. Not all of them made it to the finals but everyone tried hard, stressed national team coach, Ivan Yarygin — and one should not forget, he continued, that they have had a very taxing season, which featured the European championship, the Tournament of Soviet Nations,

international contests and the national championship.

Each winner has a style all his own, which is a very good thing for the sport, Yarygin noted. He singled out 21-year-old Fadzyayev for special praise.

Over the four days of the championship 151 entrants from 24 nations clashed in 277 bouts, with nine nations picking up awards.

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

Three Soviet clubs — Spartak, Minsk Dynamo and Shakhtyor — have moved up the ladder in the European cups. In the UEFA cup Spartak beat Finnish HJK 5-0 in an away game; in the European winners cup Dynamo drew with Swiss Grasshoppers 2-2, and in the Cup Winners Cup Shakhtyor defeated Denmark's B-1901 4-2. Kiev Dynamo was eliminated after going down 0-1 to France's Laval in an away UEFA cup game.

The most exciting game of the day was the one between Spain's Atletico Bilbao and Poland's Lech. The former, who lost the first-leg game 0-2,

were extremely aggressive and scored four straight goals in win through.

No sensations were registered in the Cup Winners Cup, with well-known clubs like Spain's Barcelona, Italy's Juventus and England's Manchester United moving up, but there were quite a few surprises in the UEFA games. Among those eliminated were top teams like Madrid Real, West Germany's Stuttgart, Yugoslavia's Red Star and West German Kaiserslautern. Specialists are tipping UEFA cup holders Belgium's Anderlecht and West German Bayern to win the trophy. Vladimir MCHILIN



The USSR Shakhtyor's striker, Grachov (centre), was instrumental in his side's win over Denmark's B-1901.

WHO WILL PROVIDE THE LEADERSHIP?

Security at the Los Angeles Olympics is still a problem, the Chairman of a Senate subcommittee dealing with security matters had to admit at its recent session.

The outstanding question of how best to ensure the security of the Olympic participants is still an issue owing to confusion and interdepartmental strife.

Apparently the police in Los Angeles refuses to recognize an FBI priority in the matter.

The two-day meeting was attended by representatives of over 60 organizations, who all failed to recognize the leadership of any one of them and their aim of reaching an agreement and signing a joint "memorandum" was not arrived at.

AMERICANS ON AMERICANS

Only the native could believe assertions by American football players that they don't use steroids to develop muscle power, said the president of the National Football League. According to AP, this was the comment he made on the reaction of several players to American doctors' assessments increasingly made to the press about the use of such stimulants by American sportsmen.

In his letter to the leadership of the League Doctor Walter Riker of the Cornell University Medical College reported that his studies indicated an "absolute board" use of anabolic steroids by League players.

GDR WINS THROUGH

The GDR women's handball team has won the International Vinnitsa tournament for the "Svyetlana" magazine prize, winning all five games, including that against the world champions, the USSR 20-22, in a decisive encounter.

On the last day of the tournament the USSR under-21 squad drew with Norway 25-25, and Romania edged Lithuania 22-21. The winners amassed ten points followed by the USSR with eight and Romania with six points.



Khabarovsk Army Club edged out Krasnogorsk Zorki (4-3) in the 17th national bandy cup elimination game in Moscow's Olimpiyskiy sports complex.

Photo by Sergei Proskurin

DYNAMO SCORE THEIR FIRST WIN

Moscow Dynamo gave Sibir a drubbing in Novosibirsk with a 12-1 win, their first in the national ice-hockey championship. Shkurdyuk was the winners' top scorer with three goals, while Leonov netted two.

Taktor beat Ishal 4-2 at home; Krylya Sovetov edged Leningrad Army Club 2-1; Sokol went down to Riga Dynamo 3-5 at home, and Gorki Torpedo outplayed Moscow Spartak 4-3.



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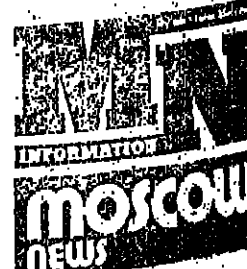
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MUSCOVITES MARCH IN SUPPORT OF PEACE



One would have difficulty citing the exact number of people who gathered outside Moscow University on the Lenin Hills (city) — there could be 20,000, 50,000 or 100,000 of them; one thing that is absolutely certain is that they were brought together by their common hatred of war and their desire to join forces with all the other peace champions around the world. At the meeting workers from the Lenin Komsomol Car Works (right) spoke about their wish for a peaceful future for their children.

Muscovites emphatically put against the US and NATO plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe, said a statement adopted by the marchers. We wholeheartedly support the demand of the world anti-war movement. NO TO NUCLEAR WAR IN EUROPE!

working people throughout the world to fight the arms race and to rally in the drive for peace to prevent nuclear disaster.

Nikolai Gnevushin, senior researcher at the Institute of Oriental Studies:

I'm studying the economic repercussions of the arms race on developing countries and often attend international meetings and conferences on the subject — which is why I just cannot stay away from the peace drive. Last year I joined a peace march across Western Europe — all the way from Moscow across Czechoslovakia to Vienna.

Nadya Yeryomina, designer at the Krasny Proletary engineering works:

I came to the meeting along with my daughter Natasha. She is five years old and often asks me if there will ever be a war. And so I often think about the future and believe that the children of her generation will live in peace. Our beautiful planet must become a paradise for future generations.

Irina Miroshnichenko, actress at the Moscow Art Theatre:

What would it be like to live in a world where there is no war? I believe that the children of the future will be able to live in peace. Our beautiful planet must become a paradise for future generations.

Badr Hussein (Palestine), post-graduate student at the Moscow Automobile and Road Construction Institute:

A lesson on peace started this classes off in all Soviet schools on September 1, and we would very much like our children in the Middle East to have such a lesson too. But this is impossible, as my land, blood, is being spilled by US-made weapons! We will fight on to bring peace both to the Middle East and the rest of the planet! All peoples and each and every person on the globe should rally their efforts in the drive for peace. We fully support these words of leader Yuri Andropov.

Also marching for peace were representatives of the world anti-war movement. World Peace Council president Wladimir Chistov, president of the "Women's International Democratic Federation" from Bulgaria, retired general, Viktor Chumachenko, and a secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Alexander Kabanov, were among the participants in the march.



FACTS and EVENTS

Over 100,000 people have been arrested in the city of London since the start of the anti-war demonstration. The British government has banned the marchers from the city center.

Representatives of the Soviet Union have been arrested in the city of London since the start of the anti-war demonstration. The British government has banned the marchers from the city center.

BRITISH WOMEN
AGAINST CRUISE

London. Any development in Britain of American cruise missiles would be in breach of international law, the members of the organization Greenham Common Women Against Cruise Missiles told a press conference here. Together with the American Centre of Constitutional Rights organization they are planning to make US legal bodies ban the stationing of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain.

A deployment of a new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe would threaten the cities and population of the US allies, emphasized a statement issued at the press conference. Cruise missiles, every one of which has a warhead 15 times more powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, are nuclear first-strike weapons; if unleashed, nuclear war would wreak general destruction, the statement said.

PRESSURE ON GREECE

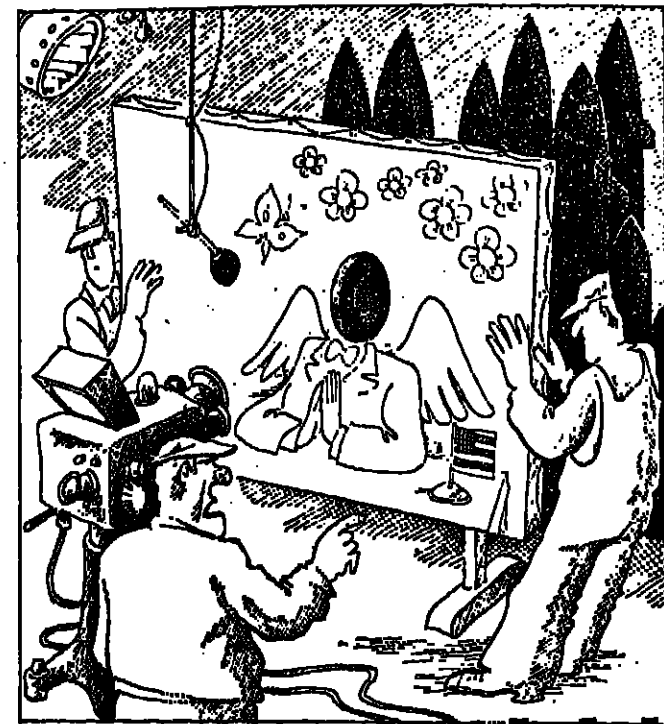
Athens. The United States and NATO leaders are putting growing pressure on the Greek Government in order to frighten it into abandoning its independent policies in international affairs and to force it to follow blindly in Washington's wake. This conclusion was made by observers after the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu was visited by M. Starnes, the American Ambassador in Greece. Press reports say that the Ambassador told the Prime Minister of his "concern" over recent steps taken by the Greek Government. The United States was, among other things, irritated by the ban on the use of Greek airports and airfields for the delivery of American military cargoes bound for the American contingent in Lebanon. Another subject raised during the discussion with the US Ambassador was the recent rude action by a group of American Congressmen who sent a letter to the Greek Prime Minister "expressing their displeasure" at the Greek refusal to join the brazen anti-Soviet campaign over the incident with the South Korean spy plane and in view of the position which Greece

has taken over the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. "No one can dictate to Greece what its foreign policy should be. This is formulated with a sense of responsibility by its own government legitimately elected by the Greek people," said a statement issued on that occasion by a representative of the Greek Government.

NICARAGUA REPELS MERCENARIES

Managua. The United States is increasing its armed aggression against Nicaragua, hoping to destroy all efforts made by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and the member-countries of the Contadora Group to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region, said Humberto Ortega, Minister of Defense. He is a member of the revolutionary leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

In September, the American CIA ordered the counter-revolutionary groupings based in Honduras and Costa Rica to occupy Nicaraguan border posts and



Get the setting right, guys—Ronny's gonna talk peace.

Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

take over parts of Nicaragua, including areas in the regions of Boaco, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Zelaya. Mr. Ortega said. The mercenaries have been crushed by the Sandinista Peoples Army just as they were crushed earlier this year. Most of the invaders were driven out of the country.

At present, the Nicaraguan troops have surrounded the Somozista detachments in the northern part of Zelaya, and are eliminating them.

Over the past few days, a major amassing of counter-revolutionary troops has been spotted in Honduras where they

are poised ready to attack the Nicaraguan border town of Ocotal. At the same time, there are about 1,000 Somozista mercenaries operating on the border between the town of Jalapa and the border post of El Espino. They cross into Nicaragua in small groups returning to Honduras and leaving behind small gangs specializing in terrorist acts and sabotage. Similar operations are carried out by the counter-revolutionaries based in Costa Rica. They attack Nicaraguan merchant ships on the River of San Juan which serves as a natural border between the two countries.

SAM NUJOMA
REJECTING
THE LINKAGE
PRINCIPLE

Belgrade. The Western countries — members of the so-called "contact group" — are responsible for the fact that the UN Security Council resolution No. 435 on granting independence to Namibia has not been implemented. This was a statement made by SWAPO president Sam Nujoma to the press here. They are continuing with the South African racist regime since the regime in Pretoria takes care of the interests of Western multinational corporations with huge investments in South Africa, he charged.

We all know only too well where Pretoria is getting its weapons. The Western powers are vetoing any draft resolutions in the Security Council on stopping sanctions on South Africa, he continued. It was at the initiative of the USA and other Western powers that the International Monetary Fund demonstrated its loyalty to the apartheid regime 1,000,000 dollars.

Despite the hypocrisy and perfidy of the racist Western patrons, SWAPO was ready to continue its talks with the "contact group" but will not declare that Namibia is under the UN trusteeship and not under that of the "contact group". Also, Nujoma emphasized SWAPO flatly rejects the so-called linkage between the granting of independence to Namibia and a withdrawal of Cuban international forces from Angola, which the USA and South Africa are pressing in order to further their neo-colonial goals.

UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH
AFRICA

Maputo. The South African economy is suffering from a profound crisis which the racist regime is attempting to shift onto the shoulders of working Africans. According to official statistics, nearly 10 million African workers have lost their jobs as well as means of sustenance over the past few months. All in all, more than two million Africans are out of work, the highest rate of unemployment ever registered in South Africa. This figure does not include the seasonal agricultural workers and those workers who are employed as a pretext to arrest, to keep in the South African army, or to keep in the South African police.

The Statement again points to the grave effects of the 36-month stay in power of the Reagan administration, during which time the US, against the background of consistently escalating hostility and abuse unbecoming for a state leader against another great power, has done absolutely nothing real to lessen the nuclear war threat. The US has walked out of several negotiations designed to reduce that danger and is working hard at all other meetings to reserve the right to produce such weapons which could upset strategic stability making disarmament impossible.

Those raising their voices today against the insane arms race and in defence of peace can be assured, Yuri Andropov stressed, that it is towards these ends that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are diligently working and that the USSR will continue to do all it can to safeguard peace on this planet.

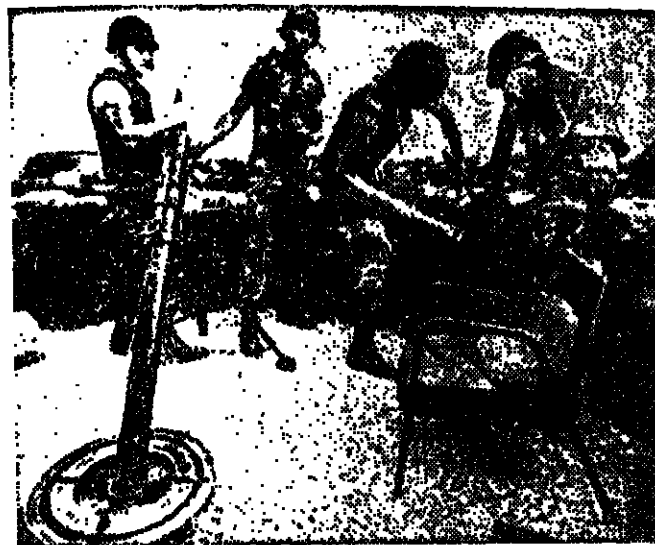
Over the past few years, growth in the number of jobless Africans in South Africa will continue to rise at a rapid rate, while "Pretoria Mail" of Johannesburg is according to a survey published by the University of Stellenbosch, in South Africa, that the year 2000 will see 10 million jobless.

INFORMATION No. 77, 1983

The US Senate has followed the House of Representatives in approving a resolution empowering President Reagan to keep the American Marines in Lebanon for 18 months. The latest American military contingent in Lebanon now stands at 14,000. "The Christian Science Monitor" reports.

In the photo a US gun emplacement in the vicinity of the Beirut airport.

Photo UPI-TASS



SELF-INTERESTED COURSE

Washington. The economic policy of the Reagan administration has been sharply criticized by the annual session of leading organizations of the capitalist world — the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. They point out that the monetary and fiscal policies of the US are leading to a deep economic crisis at the expense of other countries in Europe and the American

The French Minister for Economy and Finance J. Delors

declared that the high lending rates set up by American banks are hindering a stable capital exchange between the Western countries. He stressed that with the present state of affairs, many Western European countries will need a long time to embark on the road to economic recovery and growth.

The Italian Minister of the Treasury G. Goria noted that the present inflated rate of the American dollar is causing many economic and financial difficulties in both the industrialized countries of the West and the developing countries. He pointed out that the Reagan administra-

tion has succeeded in slightly reducing the rate of inflation in the United States basically through increasing inflation in other countries.

Concern among leading Western economists is generated by the growing deficit in the American federal budget caused by the enormous expenditures on arms. Commenting on this, the Director of the International Monetary Fund J. de Larosiere said that reduction of the budget deficit must serve as the basis for the economic policies of a number of countries, particularly the United States.

FACTS
AND EVENTS

According to figures issued by the clergy in El Salvador, in the first half of this year the army and various paramilitary formations and "death squads" killed over 9,000 civilians in the country. The Central Bank has noted the national currency has lost 2.39 per cent. in the last quarter of the year.

Over the past quarter of the year, there has been a 10 per cent decline in the production of coal in West Germany. Over this period, 100 mines have been closed and 400 thousand jobs have been lost.

HOAX EXPOSED

Judge L. Martella has exposed a Turkish neo-fascist plot to serve a life sentence on a man on the life of John Paul II with a scandalous and spurious evidence. This false evidence was used as a pretext to arrest, to keep in the Bulgarian army, or to keep in the Bulgarian police. The turn of events well explode the Bulgarian's alleged conspiracy in the attempt to keep the Pope's life cooked up by the "Pasev" newspaper, after returning to West Germany.

THE U.S. SUPER-RICH

New York. "Forbes" Magazine has pointed out a list of the richest 400 super-rich people in the world. The richest of them, John D. Rockefeller, is valued at \$2,200 million. Daniel Ludwig, a real estate tycoon, is valued at \$1,000 million. The list also includes a number of other wealthy individuals, including a number of members of the Bush family.

"shop king" from Bentonville, Arkansas, who, according to the magazine, is worth 2,150 million dollars. Among the 15 richest people are four members of the Bush family. The Bush family is worth between 1,000 million and 1,500 million dollars. We are not as clever as the others and therefore simply need to have only an edge over them, cynically joked Nelson Hunt, who a couple of years ago told a congressional hearing he simply did not know just how much money he had.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DANGEROUS MANOEUVRES

Commenting on the big Display Determination-83 war games just begun in the eastern Mediterranean, which are an element of a whole series of NATO manoeuvres this autumn, PRAVDA points out. Significantly, the exercises are being held in close proximity to the Lebanese shores. Though NATO officials are taking pains to assure the world public that they have nothing to do with the Lebanese crisis, reports have been leaked into the West European press contradicting this. One report disclosed, for instance, that the British ships sent to take part in the games were within striking distance of Lebanon, and could be quickly moved up the Lebanese coast. Thus the British military could well step up its interference in Lebanon, which already has large US and French military contingents involved in the hostilities.

In this way the Reagan administration is increasingly drawing its allies into the developments in Lebanon, the newspaper emphasizes.

U.S. IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION IN ASIA

The US administration's anti-communist crusade actually represents an attempt to deal a blow at democratic forces in developing countries, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. It is used to cover up interference in the internal affairs of many countries on whom the United States intends to impose its own implacable ideas of how to live and what to do. Asia has also become an arena for such a frontal attack. It is known, for instance, that Washington is carrying out unprecedented militarization of the Indian Ocean. In order to justify its actions, it resorts to a propaganda play. The US press is full of interviews with the so-called military experts who are doing their utmost to prove that the presence of the US armed forces in South Asia is allegedly an integral part of some "balance of forces" without which peace in Asia would be impossible.

Touching upon the so-called information imperialism, the newspaper recalls that in many South-East Asian countries only a fifth of all international information published comes from local agencies, whereas 80-90 per cent comes from the Western news media. Western sources justify, in particular, US war preparations in Asia. But they contain almost no information on the non-aligned movement, its aims and demands.

AFRICA: EXTREMELY TENSE SITUATION

Never before has the situation in Africa been so explosive. A threat, the most serious in post-war history, is looming large and over the sovereignty and independence of African nations, their right to control their own wealth, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes.

Stressing the fact that the destabilization of the situation in Africa and the subordination of African states to American imperialism is part of Ronald Reagan's global strategy of "countervailing communism", the newspaper writes: The report by the Pentagon and the National Security Council, the Defence Directive for 1984-1988 Fiscal Year, became the latest theoretical development in the US aggressive doctrine which is being implemented in Africa. It contains directives on preparing large US military contingents for intervention in various parts of the world, even if there is no direct enemy invasion.

Indeed, the United States is not waiting for an "enemy invasion". It itself finds both the "enemy" and the pretext for intervention in Africa. Instigating interference in the purely internal conflict in Chad is the best example.

TRADE WARS

IZVESTIA writes that faced with an unending crisis the USA has escalated its penetration into the world commodity markets, especially the agricultural markets. To meet this it is stiffening US competition the Common Market countries must increasingly subsidize their sales at the expense of the community's budget. France, the EEC's biggest single agricultural producer and exporter, is pushing for continuation of high level funding for a single agricultural policy, which is being strongly resisted by West Germany and Britain. As a result "green Europe" is finding its situation increasingly more difficult, with its members actively resorting to both overt and covert import restrictions which contradict the community's common agricultural policy and results in mounting conflicts within the Market.

Similar things are happening on many other commodity markets. The growing imbalances in trade between the USA and the EEC is the greatest indication of America's expansion on the community markets. Last year alone, the paper points out, the EEC members suffered a 15,000 million dollar deficit in their trade with the USA.

OF INTEREST

Good example

Since 1980, more than a million people in Great Britain have quit smoking. According to a recent survey, the number of smokers has fallen by 1.5 million. The survey also shows that the number of people who have quit smoking has increased by 1.5 million. The survey also shows that the number of people who have quit smoking has increased by 1.5 million.

Scared of losing their jobs, the workers of the British steel industry have decided to go on strike. The workers are demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages. The workers are also demanding a 10 per cent increase in wages.



VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT
REAGAN POLICY

There can be no illusions about the Reagan policy, the conclusion reached in Yuri Andropov's Statement, one that the Soviet leadership has been forced to make because of the string of developments and facts reflecting the essence of the current US administration's policies.

For the first time in Soviet political practice such a form as a personal statement by a Party and state leader addressed both to Soviet and other peoples and governments has been resorted to, which means that the time has come to make the most authoritative estimate of the American actions and to make their real and dangerous content clearly visible to everybody through the smoke screen of Reagan's latest rhetoric.

As for the realities of the US administration's actions, they include an unprecedented buildup of American military potential, an escalating American interference and military presence in many parts of the world, the United States, a promotion to the rank of national po-

licy of a whole system of ideological and psychological sabotage against the USSR and other countries and the string of adventurist provocations to meet these ends. The most intricate example was the use of a South Korean airliner by US special services aimed at invading Soviet air space.

Combining abuse with hypocritical moralizing, the architects of this policy are eager to spread, by using force, their own law and order wherever they don't meet with opposition. They even went as far as claiming that there is no place for socialism on this planet.

In assuring the Soviet people of the reliability of their country's defences, Yuri Andropov has advised that nobody should imagine any kind of strength or something that the Soviet Union, on its part, is definitely not looking for.

The awareness of its own strength and of the correctness



front of the world with the felt accomplishment of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons, including Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, in Western Europe.

Yuri Andropov has again appealed to the sense of responsibility of the NATO West European leaders: if they were to permit such a deployment to occur that would be a cruel spurning of the interests of peace and of their own peoples, and hostile to the general cause of peace. The Statement authoritatively reiterated that any attempt to upset the current military strategic parity will meet with a fitting response and the Soviet Union will match its words with actions.

The Statement again points to the grave effects of the 36-month stay in power of the Reagan administration, during which time the US, against the background of consistently escalating hostility and abuse unbecoming for a state leader against another great power, has done absolutely nothing real to lessen the nuclear war threat. The US has walked out of several negotiations designed to reduce that danger and is working hard at all other meetings to reserve the right to produce such weapons which could upset strategic stability making disarmament impossible.

In the name of common sense one has to face another truth: despite the many constructive Soviet moves to halt the arms race the US negotiators at Geneva are there obviously not at all to attempt to reach an agreement. All the "flexible" variants now being advertised by Washington are only being used as a camouflage to win time to con-

INFORMATION No. 77, 1983

Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND LAST 117,000 KW POWER BLOCK OF THE DNIESTER HYDROPOWER STATION IN THE UKRAINE HAS JUST BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. The project will not only help build up the power potential of this country, but will also help tame the river whose flooding has been causing extensive damage. It will also irrigate more than half a million hectares of land in the southern Ukraine and neighbouring Moldavia.

● A SESSION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE NORTH-WEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES HAS ENDED IN Leningrad. It was attended by delegates from 13 countries of Europe, Asia and America, an EEC delegation, and by observers from a number of countries and international organizations.

● THE KURDISH PEOPLE'S THEATRE IN THE VILLAGE OF ALAGYAZ IN ARMENIA HAS LAUNCHED ITS FIFTIETH SEASON WITH THE PRODUCTION OF THE FOLK EPIC, "MAME AND ZILU". Soviet Armenia which has 40 thousand Kurds, is justly regarded as a centre of Kurdish culture. It was here that the first Kurdish textbook, "Shame", was written. There is a department of Kurdish philology and history at Yerevan University and books by modern Kurdish authors are published. The Armenian Union of Writers has a section of Kurdish literature.

Across seas and oceans

A powerful floating dock arrived at the Dalzavod ship repairs from Sevastopol after being towed across nine seas and two oceans. This unique ship-lifting structure was towed by three rescue vessels in a convoy which was one kilometre long. The crew had to exercise their ingenuity in narrow straits and high seas. With these difficulties safely behind, Dalzavod is now able to repair ships of practically any deadweight.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE OIL OF TYUMEN

There was a time when the West predicted the Soviet Union would fail to independently develop its oil industry to meet necessary requirements, writes PRAYDA. The experience of the unprecedented boosting of oil extraction both in speed and scale in the Tyumen North in Western Siberia using homemade machinery certainly refutes that contention.

Scientists argued that it would take scores of years before Siberian oil reserves would be opened up. But less than 10 years have passed since commercial production began there. The Tyumen oilmen are already extracting a million tonnes a day.

Over the first three years of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) the annual growth rate will have reached nearly 20,000,000 tonnes. Large towns like Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk and Neftogorsk have sprung up amid the primordial taiga and marshes and hundreds of kilometres of rail and motor roads have been laid, power lines strung, and huge construction and production bases and ports built, the paper points out.

In a way the difficulties the construction crews had to contend with in that rigorous climate stimulated their inventiveness. For example, the usual drilling methods involving heavy oil derricks proved unsuitable for the Tyumen marshes, so the scientists suggested using a single platform from which to bore several down-hill wells which reach up to 100 metres deep. This multiple drilling technique (some oil fields have up to 80 wells in the same place) is now being used in other oil-bearing regions, the paper adds.

SOLAR POWER IN THE STEPPES

It would now be difficult to mention a village or settlement where solar energy could not be used to advantage, writes IZVESTIA. The first solar installations, such as solar driers, which were built

for herds of sheep first appeared in the Central Asian republics where the weather is sunny and hot most of the year. Solar installations have been commissioned at cattle farms in the Rostov Region of the Russian Federation in the European part of this country. It turns out that in the conditions of the southern steppes the sun power equipment of farms works 270 days a year. The paper notes that there is no need for the skies to be blue and cloudless. The solar installations can capture and put to use even scattered sunrays which reach the Earth through thick clouds.

Scientists continue to find more and more applications for solar energy in the countryside. They devise solar installations for speeding up the drying of hay and grain, for air-conditioning of storage warehouses for agricultural produce, for heating bathhouses, etc. In fact, they are seeking to make the utmost use of the sun and thereby saving other types of energy, says the paper.

THE BLACK SEA—INTERCOSMOS

The international interdisciplinary experiment, The Black Sea—Intercosmos, has been reviewed for the first time, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Experiments were conducted simultaneously by cosmonaut Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov on board the Soyuz-T orbital station and on board an AN-50 plane. A number of scientific research vessels, a stationary oceanographic platform, and earth satellites—Molot-Prizmat and Interkosmos-Bulgaria 1300. Taking part in this experiment were scientists and specialists from the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. The station of the Black Sea was quite favourable. Thanks to its considerable depth and large size the Black Sea is a considerable natural model of the ocean. This research, which has been carried out with the aid of the greatest understanding and a practical use of the spirit and biological properties of the waters which form an interlinked system. Other work has been conducted which is of

interest for scientists and which will prove useful for navigation, fishing and extraction of minerals in sea and oceans. Scientists and specialists from the socialist countries who took part in the experiment have begun processing materials which will make it possible to devise methods for remote measurements of different characteristics of the ocean and the atmosphere, says the paper.

MERCURY MARKS MINERAL DEPOSITS

Soviet scientists have come up with an original and simple method for exploring for mercury deposits which has been registered with the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries. The method makes it possible to detect mercury deposits in the form of a one-hundred per cent success rate in finding this valuable metal thus enormously cutting the work of prospectors, writes the newspaper TRUD.

It has been discovered that a mercury deposit gives a sort of gas "halo" which is quite possible to be consists of mercury vapour. It is quite possible to find this halo and to outline its borders. When the new method had been perfected it found an unexpected application. It turns out that the mercury halo is also present over oil fields. The concentration of mercury in such a halo has its own characteristic features. The deposits of non-ferrous metals can have a halo regular to them alone. This means that this new method can be used to look for various useful minerals.

Another, rather extraordinary aspect of the method is that it is used to predict earthquakes. The authors of the discovery have proved that the concentration of mercury vapour increases in the proximity of an earthquake in the Earth's crust. This means that it is possible to create a network of inexpensive mercury stations which will join the complex of seismic stations which will give a reliable forecast of earthquakes. It is noted that this method can also be used to detect earthquakes frequently. It is in these places that the mercury vapour is most sensitive.

THE MILLIONTH TONNE

The millionth tonne of oil was extracted at the 28 April off-shore oil field, the deep in the Caspian Sea. The field has also proved to be the richest, as the millionth tonne was produced using only 20 wells whose daily output is 100,000 and more tonnes of the valuable raw material.

Four shafts have been drilled at the field from a specially built platform which was stalled at the depth of 80 metres. This was followed by still deeper-going platform stalled over a hundred metres of water. At present, there is a platform under construction with underwater shafts 112 metres long.

The off-shore oil extraction at the 28 April oil field serves as a range for testing new drilling technology.

Each step into the deep means new designs, technology and consistent efforts to overcome the resistance of the elements. The second platform from which two wells were drilled at one time is to have 12 shafts. Twice as many will be drilled from the next platform.

The development of the oil field also continues from the platform.

FLAVOURED HARVEST

The gathering of genetics has begun in the Ilizavetinsk region in Central Asia. The aromatic petals of the flower are used to produce highly valued in the perfume industry. Tajikistan is one of the major suppliers of this. The growing and processing of the harvest has been placed in an industrial basis with the establishment of specialized farms and factories.

Scientists are taking an active part in the development of the industry. They have produced a new hybrid of rose genetics which has a distinctly high oil content. A tonne of its petals mass yields up to three grammes of the valuable perfume. This year, Tajikistan expects to gather 25 tonnes of valuable petals.

Places to visit

At the Moscow Planetarium

The Moscow Planetarium is always full of people, with children and grown-ups eager to learn about mysterious outer space. They are also content to look through the telescope at Venus on a sunny day, to find out what time it is from the sun dial, and to see the Milky Way with the help of the telescope.

The building of the Planetarium attracts visitors with its egg-shaped silver-coloured dome. It was built in the constructivist style by architect Mikhail Barshch in 1928.

During sessions at the Planetarium visitors can see the movement of the sun, planets and stars and eclipses of the moon and the moon. They can see the northern lights and comets which are projected on the spherical dome by the new electronic instrument, the Dig Zvez Planetarium, which was



made in the GDR.

At the Planetarium one can attend lectures on the structure of the Milky Way, on meteors,

on weather forecasts, on the origins of the names of the constellations, and to expand one's ideas about the Universe.

A TRUE LANGUAGE OF FRIENDSHIP

"I live on the International collective farm", this was the subject of a composition written in Russian by pupils of ten nationalities in School No. 21, Kaliningrad region, Turkmenia. In it they wrote about the friendship which unites Turkmen, Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Uigurs, Tatars and Karakalpakhs working side-by-side on the farm. The Russian language has brought them together in one big family—a true language of brotherhood. For nearly 40 years it has been taught at the school by M. Bisenov, who has educated more than one generation of children.

Bisenov went to the front as a

young soldier together with his Kazakh friend, D. Kaldykorayev, to defend the Motherland from the 1941 fascist invasion. He has always considered Russian as a symbol of his native land. The school where he teaches was named after his fallen friend who was awarded the distinction, Hero of the Soviet Union.

Bisenov sponsored the creation of friendship museum for the school where the pupils correspond with pen-friends from 40 towns and villages up and down the country. Another benefit of the Russian language which Bisenov teaches them with such dedication and inspiration.

CHESSMEN IN A RUCKSACK

12,000 second formers in Volgograd secondary schools will have regular chess lessons from the beginning of this school year.

The lessons are not merely designed to provide distraction for the pupils: scientists have learned that after formal logic lessons were scrapped from the curriculum, having been thought to be unproductive.

STUDENTS' SPUTNIK

A minor artificial Earth satellite, the Luna-3 was separated late in 1966 from the orbital complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-7—Progress-16, piloted by the USSR cosmonauts A. Berezovoi and V. Lebedev and sent into cosmic orbit. Luna-3 was developed by students of the students' design bureau at Moscow's Sergo Orlovskiy Aviation Institute. About 70 people—students, young scientists and teachers at the Institute along with a large group of amateur radio operators from Kaluga—the staff of cosmic equipment laboratory at the P. N. Lebedevyevskiy Museum of the History of Cosmonautics—took part in the development of Luna-3.

"This Sputnik belongs to the class of small-size artificial Earth satellites," explained Sergey M. Mikhlin, head of the experimental and Candidate of Science (Technology). "It is a small probe, weighing only 20 kg. However, Luna-3 has a complete set of systems and instruments, which is usually mounted on larger satellites."



Coupled

Science and technology

COMPUTER INTERVIEWS

PATIENTS

An automated system of initial diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases, called Autointerview, has gone into operation in Latvia, a Union republic on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

The system is meant to reveal the six main groups of cardiovascular diseases on the basis of facts obtained from the general condition of a patient. The questions requiring answers are put by a computer and not a doctor. On a special screen the questions and a list of possible replies under separate numbers are illuminated. The patient goes through them, analyses his condition, then presses a corresponding button. Depending on his replies the computer might choose other questions which "interest" it. This dialogue lasts from 5 to 15 minutes. Then the machine prints the contemplated diagnosis and disease prevention recommendations.

EXTRAPURE WATER

A technique which will prove to be economical in producing extrapure water has been developed at the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in Novosibirsk. It is incorporated in a plant which allows the purification of water virtually free from salts. The problem of colloid particles and the removal of microorganisms has been solved to a large extent, too. Unlike conventional methods, this new technology of filter regeneration uses an electric field instead of acids and alkalis which are pollutants in themselves.

Water of this purity is needed in electronic processes, as well as in chemical and other productions.

TAIGA SHOULD BE PRESERVED

A 2,000 plus hectare stretch of the Siberian taiga near the industrial city of Novosibirsk has been turned into a reserve, with a ban being placed on wood cutting, hunting, the laying of tracks, and any land improvement or other related activities.

Scientists and forest specialists will use it as a natural model to study many processes influencing the formation and development of the taiga, specifically, the way in which the woods enclose the swamps there and the changes in various tree species.

Studies in this ideal taiga spot could prove invaluable in the reconstruction and enrichment of Siberian flora and fauna.

VIEWPOINT

Land improvement: problems and achievements

Ivan BORODAVCHENKO,

Deputy Minister of Land Improvement and Water Conservation

The aim of the comprehensive long-term land improvement programme now being designed in this country is to create a guaranteed food fund which would not be affected by adverse weather and natural disasters. This is certainly necessary as Soviet agriculture develops in conditions far worse than those in the United States, for instance, or in many European countries.

Some areas of this country, like Polesye in Byelorussia, the Non-Black Soil Area, the Far East in the Russian Federation, the Baltic republics, and Colchis on the Black Sea coast suffer from excessive moisture, and plans are underway to drain these areas.

Irrigation, on the other hand, is needed over vast territories in the south and south-west of the Soviet Union, in places like the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, the Transcaucasus, the Southern Ukraine, and the Northern Caucasus.

Melioration has become a powerful tool in man's influence on nature. Plantations growing various crops have come to life in what used to be steppes and deserts, such as the Hungry, Karpy and Dzizak steppes in Uzbekistan, the zone of the Karakum Canal in Turkmenia and others which for centuries were arid and waterless.

New settlements have now sprung up in these areas boasting luxuriant orchards and open spaces. Another example is provided by the bogs near the Sea of Azov in the Krasnodar Territory of the Russian Federation. For centuries the only vegetation in the flooded meadows and deltas of major rivers was reeds and other plants. What used to be bogs here have 100 thousand hectares of plantations of rice and different forage crops.

The scale of improvement has been growing, particularly over the past few decades. The area of irrigated and drained lands on collective and state farms is 32 million hectares, or twice as much as early in 1960. Occupying 11 per cent of the arable lands and personal plantations in this country, improved lands yield one-third of the output of farming. These tracts of land provide the entire crop of cotton and rich two-thirds of the vegetable, nearly half of the fruit, and one-fourth of the forage produced in the Soviet Union.

By the end of this five-year plan period in 1985, the area of irrigated and drained lands will be more than 38 million hectares. This work is continuing throughout the country.

In the areas of irrigated land, increases are expected in the guaranteed production of grain, the output of forage for animals, husbandry will grow spontaneously, and we shall complete the setting up of the sugar, oil, vegetable, and other processing plants, and the construction of new cities and industrial centres.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

says the dancer. "I would like to try my hand at some really poignant and intense character part. Grotesque parts are very interesting. It is quite possible that I will start looking for a character like this, in classical literature."

Yelena YEROFEYEVA

The ballet dancers of the Kirov Opera and Ballet in Leningrad have been rather a success at the annual Szeged Theatrical Games this year.

On their visit to Hungary, the Leningrad group performed "Circlole" along with the concert programme. Most of the reviews of their performances began with congratulations on the Kirov company's bicentennial. The reviews recalled the company's history, its famous dancers, its ballet school which has been the source of outstanding performers, and the traditions which have now been successfully taken over by the present company.

One of the newspapers, "Nepzslaband" stressed that success has come not only because the company has had

The Leningrad group have also performed in Budapest where they specially included in their concert programme the miniature, "The Witch Doctor" to music by the Hungarian composer Bela Bartok, with choreography by D. Bryanslev.

Moscow recently played host to a popu-
lar, country-style folk
group, Stirling and the
Canneds. When they
started out four years
ago, said a group mem-
ber, we were not too
taken with folk songs.
But later, travelling
around the country we
heard tunes and melo-
dies everywhere which
became an inspiration
to us. Among them are
jigs and reel dances
which have been pas-
sed down through the
generations, traditional
Quebec songs and cow-
boy tunes. In short,
music which has its
roots in the people. A



Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

I won't give you the complete repertoire of the second tour, but confine myself to saying that among other compositions it includes Sonata in B flat minor and a choice between one of Sergei Rachmaninov's trans-

foreign masters. The orchestra has released over a hundred albums to date, all of which enjoy wide popularity. Many of them have won international awards.

Nataliya ZAKHAROVA
Photo by Andrei Stepanov

Photo by Andrei Slepov

October 4-7

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich
Danchenko Musical Theatre (1)
Pushkinskaya St. 5 - Carav
win, "Porgy and Bess" (opera)
6 - Shchedrin, "The Humbo
cked Horse" (ballet) 7 (mat
Morozov, "Doctor Dobbelt
(ballet); 7 (even) - Kirilenko
"A Son-in-Law Without K
Kir" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6) Pushki
skaya St. 4 - Ilyin, "Com
Levobou - Blychen - MATA

Vasily and Vasilisa (M
film Studios, USSR).
It is based on Vales
Rasputin's novel.
Ghenia: "Pavlovnogo Film
(23 Hertzgen St). Metro Ar
skaya, Trolleybuses 18, 31.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR
(Near Union Club) (11-Korset
Most St.) "Tomsk Land" - a
formed Land" - an exhibit
featuring over 850 works
Tomsk and Moscow painters.
There are paintings, drawings,
sculpture, folk and decorative
arts items, which reveal
majestic Siberian Land, its
trees and people. Daily ex-

is designed to carry the personnel of large floating oil platforms as well as carrying diving rigs. Work on design of the new series of passenger ships was conducted in close cooperation with Soviet experts.

USSR men's championship
Moscow 1941 vs Baku Azneft
klim. 5 p.m.
Azneftekhim hockey
players are students from
the Azerbaijan Institute
of Oil and Chemistry.

BANDY

Covered Stadium. Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metallurg Prospekt Mira). 4—USSR Cup. At 3 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 8 p.m.

Teams from Moscow, Alma-Ata, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovsk and other cities taking part.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begova St.). 5 and 7 — Racing trotting. On October 6; 6 p.m., on 7 at 1 p.m. To mark the Constitution Day, traditional prizes will be contested on Friday.

WEATHER

October 4-7
Cold weather is coming
in Moscow, city and reg
with night temperatures
-10° to -15°C (10° to -5°C
places) and 4° to 8°C during
day (rising to 10° to 12°C on
October 7). Short rain N
will veer to W, 5-10 mph.

Aeroflot, the world's biggest air carrier, conveys hundreds of thousands of tonnes of international cargo every year. Business people in many countries avail themselves of Aeroflot services.

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The French firm, Riechers, has been displaying its products in Moscow. At a symposium held for Soviet specialists in the office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce the firm displayed samples of different fabrics, lace, and fashions in clothes.

Our firm has been in business for more than a century. Claude Bonna, President of Riechers, told an MNI correspondent. Our pro-

ducts were known in pre-revolutionary Russia when we supplied fashionable clothes for the household of the Russian tsar through fashion firms. Over the coming years, we would like the Soviet people to take advantage of our products too. I think that materials such as lace, which are never out of fashion, will be liked by most women. We have

The West German Röhme GmbH company has held, with assistance from V/O Vneshtorgreklama, a symposium in Moscow on the use of ferment in the food industry. This was the company's first attempt to establish contacts with Soviet organizations.

will continue our contacts in the future. We already have good commercial contacts with other socialist countries, specifically the GDR, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

I might add that our company imports a great many chemicals which gives us some scope for compensation deals allowing us to buy these products in the USSR while selling it our territories. Soviet Union is producing

ments. Federal Union is producing

SOVIET TOURIST CAPABILITIES

In Turkey, Finland, the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism has sponsored all exhibitions. The USSR's Ministry of Tourism, lined to solidarity with the 55th anniversary since the formation of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular Relations between the two countries.

The exhibition is held in Turkey recently. This year,

In addition to traditional itineraries involving visits to Leningrad, the Baltic republics and resorts on the Black Sea, another 140 tourist centres in the USSR are being made available for Finnish travellers.

Among the first to enjoy the new routes will be the winners of the Soviet "Do You Know About the Soviet Union?"

Intourist news

quite run of the exhibition, Finnish travel agents are showing special interest in the exhibition, as about 140 of them took part in a travel and advertisement seminar held as part of the exhibition and catered around travel opportunities offered by the USSR and its neighbours.

BRUNO CRIZZINO